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LAW OF EVIDENCE. ALLOWING PARTIES TO BE WITNESSES IN THEIR OWN FAVOR.

BEFORE deciding the question, whether we shall adopt in this colony the recent stupendous change introduced into the law, in England and Ireland, of allowing the parties to be examined each in support of his own case, it will be highly expedient to see how the system practically works. That an enormous amount of perjury would arise from it, was to have been expected; but the supporters of the enactment could, we think, have hardly been prepared for the appalling reality. Plaintiffs and Defendants now pay costs, after a new fashion; that is to say, they "stand committed" to prison by the Judges, for the most palatable and scandalous false swearing. And witnesses appear to be more easily procured, than ever before was known on English ground, to confirm the most daring falsehoods. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the system has very great advantages. In the majority of cases, truth is probably elicited at less expense, and with much greater facility in every respect, than was ever experienced before. It is remarkable, however, that in this colony (under Mr. Lowe's Act) each party in a suit has had, at all times during the last three years, the power of examining his adversary on oath; and yet, that the benefit of that enactment has never been sought three times, during the entire period. To what circumstance is this significant fact, attributable? It can only be, that parties distrust their own case, (which seems hardly probable,) or that each utterly distrusts his opponent; or, other words, believes that he will not hesitate to commit perjury.

The question to which we have here invited attention, is a most important one; and its consideration, it is probable, will soon be forced upon us.

In the following case, which is extracted from the *Times* of 8th Dec. last, there is much instructive matter. The plaintiff, a young woman, (an Opera "dresser," most probably of prepossessing appearance,) brings her action for an assault. She had been living with the defendant, a married man, on terms scarcely to be mistaken, in lodgings paid for by him, and passing under his name. She proves her own case; swearing positively to a brutal assault on her, by which she had suffered in health for a twelvemonth. In the course of her narrative, she contrives to introduce other matter; having, it seems to us, nothing to do with the cause of action—such as, the defendant's original solicitations to her, and his having (as she swore) promised her marriage. The defendant, who is a married man, denies the whole of these complaints. He swears, that they met at a theatre to discuss the terms of a separation; and that the plaintiff then became hysterical, upon which she was taken into a neighbouring surgery. The assault was similarly disproved, by a friend of the defendant's present on the occasion. The surgeon and his assistant swore, that the young woman made no complaint to them. Her landlady proved the same. But the plaintiff swore that, three months afterwards, she employed another surgeon; who was dead. She brought her action, nearly sixteen months after the alleged attack. The jury, however, evidently taken by her story, and stirred up by its collateral incidents, found the assault proved, and gave this "Opera Dresser" £150 damages! Such was the result, in that case, of making people witnesses in their own favor. Fearful perjury committed, on one side or the other; and a man punished, for immoralities of a very different kind, by being made of a very different woman! £150, for an assault—which assault, if committed at all, (the whole story being about the most improbable in the world,) would have been liberally compensated by one sixth of the money.

LEX.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

WESTMINSTER, DEC. 6.
SITTINGS at Nisi Prius, before Lord CAMPBELL and a Common Jury.

CONVICTS. R. GOODE.
Mr. Serjeant Cresswell, Mr. Wootton appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Humphrey, G.C., and Mr. Willes for the defendant.

This was an action in which the plaintiff, Frances Anne Conneson, sought to recover damages for an assault committed upon her by the defendant, Benjamin Godard Goode, the son of an attorney, and a student in the Middle Temple. The defendant pleaded the general issue.

The plaintiff herself was examined as a witness, and proved her own case. She stated, that one evening she went to the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, accompanied by several female friends, and that, on coming out of the theatre, she was accosted by the defendant, who said he thought he knew her. She assured him he was mistaken, but he continued in her company on her way home, and asked her to make an appointment to meet him at the following day. The plaintiff at first refused, but eventually made one, which she did not keep. Soon after she met the defendant again, when he reproached her as a single man, and said he wanted to marry her. She told him that she was going to be married to another gentleman, when he said he hoped she would allow him to plead for himself, as he was a gentleman of property, named Charles Goode, residing at 35, Strand-street. She afterwards met the defendant several times by appointment in the streets. On one occasion he said that unless she left her home and went to live in some lodgings at Stepney he was fearful she would deceive him and marry the other man. She accordingly left her home and went to live in some lodgings, first at Stepney, and afterwards in the Commercial-road, in December, 1848. The defendant paid for the lodgings, and made her an allowance for board, and visited her there nearly every day for a twelvemonth. He promised to marry her when his father died, and no amount of improper kind had ever taken place. The defendant had solicited her, but she had always resisted. In December, 1848, she met the defendant by appointment near Ashley's Theatre, and during their conversation Mr. Goldsmith came up. The plaintiff said, "I don't speak in the presence of Mr. Goldsmith," to which the defendant replied, "I don't speak but in his presence, as he is my agent in this affair." Mr. Goldsmith had previously offered 100. for the defendant's release, and 15s. a week for four months. The plaintiff was walking with the defendant at the time, and when she said she would not speak in Mr. Goldsmith's presence, Goldsmith said, "Wrench her arm off." Upon that the defendant wrenched her thumb and two fingers, gave her a push, and she fell upon the kerb. The defendant took her up, and said, "Call a cab." The plaintiff then became insensible, and upon her recovery, about two hours after, she found herself in Bromley's, the surgeon's shop, where Mr. Bromley and his daughter by her. She described the defendant as a very immense man, and said that she was taken home, and was ill for four months afterwards. Her knee was in a most dreadful state, so that for four months she was unable to leave her bed, and for four months longer

she was obliged to make use of a crutch, and her knee was not yet well. On cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted that she had been a dresser at the Italian Opera at 2s. a night, that she left her mother's to go and live at Stepney, and that the woman, who said she was the defendant's mother, was not her mother, but a woman who had passed as Mr. and Mrs. King, the plaintiff wearing a wedding-ring given to her by the defendant. The defendant slept three times in the parlour. She inquired about the defendant's respectability, but did not discover that he had a wife till September, 1848, when he deserted her. She was not attended by any surgeon for three months after the accident, but her knee was leached, and poulticed by a Mrs. O'Donoghue, with whom she went to live the day after the injury. She was afterwards attended by Mr. Freedy, who is since dead.

Mr. Adams, a surgeon, was then examined. He said he was consulted by the plaintiff in March, 1850, (the action was commenced on the 6th of April, 1850,) and found no injury on the knee except marks of leeches. The plaintiff complained of great weakness in the knee. Sarah Graham was called, and stated that she was requested by Mrs. O'Donoghue the day in question, to follow the plaintiff who was at the time at Mrs. O'Donoghue's house, and appeared very low spirited. She did follow her, and she went out, and as she passed, which she described in all its particulars precisely as the plaintiff had done. She saw the plaintiff taken into the shop very faint, but remained outside. She saw the plaintiff taken away in a cab. "I never did go into the shop, because she did not know the plaintiff to speak to her. She also saw the knee black and inflamed about a month afterwards, and proved that the plaintiff was obliged to use a crutch for nearly a twelvemonth."

Mr. Bromley, a surgeon in Stangate-street, Westminster-road, was called, and stated that he remembered the plaintiff being brought to his house by Mr. Goldsmith and the defendant. She was in a state of strong hysterics. She made no complaint of any injury. The witness stayed with her for two hours, the defendant stayed for one hour, and Mr. Goldsmith for two hours. She came to her senses about ten minutes before the witness left her, but she made no complaint. She was perfectly capable, if she had received an injury, of mentioning it. No complaint of any sort whatever was made to the witness by the plaintiff. The defendant and Mr. Goldsmith appeared to treat her kindly.

Mrs. O'Donoghue was called, and confirmed the first portion of Sarah Graham's evidence. She added that the plaintiff came to her house the next day, and was confined to her bed there for five weeks. The witness applied twelve leeches to the knee, as well as poultices and fomentations, but the plaintiff continued unable to walk without a crutch for some months. After three months a medical man was called in.

Mr. Donohoe, a surgeon in the Westminster-road, was called, and stated that he knew the plaintiff and the defendant, and gave him a bandage to the plaintiff's knee. He saw no injury on the knee, but on taking off the bandage the plaintiff almost fell back. This concluded the plaintiff's case. The defendant denied the assault altogether, and gave his version of the transaction. He denied that he had ever promised to marry the plaintiff, but admitted that he had taken lodgings for her, and visited her from time to time. She had often been in a very excited state, and threatened to destroy herself, and on one occasion he found her lying on the floor covered with what appeared to be blood, but (as she swore) promised her marriage. The defendant denied the assault altogether, and gave his version of the transaction. He denied that he had ever promised to marry the plaintiff, but admitted that he had taken lodgings for her, and visited her from time to time. She had often been in a very excited state, and threatened to destroy herself, and on one occasion he found her lying on the floor covered with what appeared to be blood, but (as she swore) promised her marriage.

The witness continued under the same impression, that she had followed him in the streets, and that he had because he did not visit her frequently enough. On his return from Ireland she complained to him that she was very poor, and he made an appointment to meet her next day. By Mr. Serjeant Cresswell's evidence, he was not married then, his wife having died in the preceding August. On the day appointed he went, accompanied by Mr. Goldsmith, and the plaintiff made the plaintiff of 15s. a week till the Opera commenced, but required her to sign a paper that she would not annoy him any further. She refused to do this, and seized him by the pocket of his coat, and said, "I will not let you go until you marry me." They walked up and down some time, she became hysterical, when the witness and Mr. Goldsmith assisted her to Mr. Bromley's shop. On cross-examination, she said she was 29 years of age, and was of the Middle Temple. He never promised to marry the plaintiff, but intended to live with her. That idea, however, was never realized, because he found she was an immoral, cunning woman, and wanted to get him to make her a promise of marriage. What she wanted was a maintenance. She began to talk of marriage in the Commercial-road. The witness was most positively assured that he never hurt the plaintiff, and that she did not fall down.

Lionel Goldsmith was then called. He said he had 30 years ago been an officer in the Lancashire Militia, and was now a broken-down man. He confirmed the defendant's evidence as to the transaction, and swore distinctly that not the slightest violence was used by the defendant on himself. He also stated that he had been in the plaintiff in the streets on two occasions since December, 1848, when she was walking perfectly well, but that as soon as she observed him she became hysterical, and he was obliged to take her home.

Mr. Salmon, the other-in-law of Mr. Bromley, the surgeon, said he took the plaintiff home in a cab on the night in question, but she made no complaint. He was with her all the time in the shop; some tea was brought in, of which she partook.

Mrs. Baker, the daughter of Mrs. Mead, in whose house the plaintiff lodged at the time, said she remembered the plaintiff being brought home. She cannot remember what she had said in the street, and had strained her hand. She left the next day, and did not return for three months.

Lord Campbell, in summing up the evidence to the jury, said that the question was, whether the defendant had used violence to the plaintiff in December, 1848, not whether he had promised to marry her. If that had been the question he thought the evidence rather doubtful. He asked the jury to consider whether she had been lame, but whether the defendant had actually assaulted her. The 12th December, 1848, she actually placed on the 12th December, 1848, but she did not come to the 6th of April, 1850. That delay had not been explained. No surgeon had been called in till three months after the time, and he believed that the plaintiff had not been consulted by the plaintiff till a few days before the action was brought. There was very contradictory evidence, but that given by Mr. Bromley, the surgeon, seemed more suspicious. He stated that the plaintiff at the time made no complaint. The question was one entirely for the jury, who would find the verdict according to their consciences.

The jury retired for some time, and on their return into court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

By PAUL PAX.

NO. VI.

(Conclusion.)
Is looking mainly to the imperfections of this immigration we must bear in mind that the British Government has no power over it, the whole or in detail. It does not come within the range of the Passenger Act, those who have been instrumental in promoting Chinese immigration have been left wholly to themselves to prescribe such rules as they may think necessary. The preceding articles on the subject have, to a great extent, prepared the public mind for the reception of those defects which it is now our duty to point out. The Chinese Government have not thought proper to interfere in the matter. The emigration of some thousands of their superabundant population is doubtless a relief to that country. Hence, when a vessel leaves a Chinese port with emigrants, the State, standing in that parental affection for her children which is the prime end of all governments, troubles not itself to inquire

the number of persons thus leaving their country. They may be piled up as so many bags of goods; they may be deficient in air, food, and water, and the Chinese authorities will not think of their duty to trouble themselves. The Tanton, or head mandarin of Amoy, has given us his view of the matter. When discussing the subject, at the first commencement of the emigration from China to Australia, he is reported to have said, "I cannot talk about emigration, for when that word is pronounced my head assumes a very awkward position, and might chance to tumble off." Happy is the man who can thus settle great questions; happy the people who can be satisfied with such an explanation. If the leading members of our government, local or imperial, could only thus dispose of matters, we think their situations would be far more agreeable than it is thought they now prove to be.

As, then, there is no state control over their emigration, the responsibility of those therein engaged becomes greater, and, consequently, it is their duty to see that the ships are well adapted for the purpose, and that those in command thereof have a proper command over themselves. A man who cannot govern himself will hardly be capable of governing others. So far as we have been enabled to learn, the Chinese have hitherto had, with the exception referred to in our fourth article, no ground of complaint against those persons holding command in the emigrant vessels.

Beginning at Amoy, we hold it indispensable that every ship should be provided with an interpreter who can speak Chinese and English—some vessels have left that port without an officer of this kind; the practice is much to be condemned, and has led to the greatest confusion. One of the earliest hints which we feel it necessary to refer to is the great care necessary to exclude those opium smokers who may be said to be in an advanced stage—to effect this we must suggest that a Chinese "Doctor" should be employed during the selection and examination of the men in the emigration yard at Amoy. There are no certain rules that we could lay down in this respect, and it is possible that the Chinese medical men, if there are any in that profession deserving of that character, could afford improved assistance in detecting the confirmed opium smokers, who have invariably been found by the Surgeon Superintendents to cause considerable trouble and annoyance on ship board. The arrangements altogether at Amoy are very incomplete—as the rapid manner in which the men are shipped prevents the persons in command from seeing that every man has his two suits of clothes according to instructions. The men should only be allowed to use one suit, until the ship has passed half the voyage. The imprudent habits of the Chinese make them totally incapable of taking care of themselves, and they must consequently be treated as so many children. They should all be examined in order to see that they have no Chinese lamps concealed in their packages, those lamps endanger the ship, and should all be thrown overboard; it will also be found that they have lots of Chinese cards secreted, and as these things lead to gambling and ultimately to quarrelling and fighting, the sea is the fittest place for them. No ship should leave Amoy until all her arrangements are completed, and it would be far better the party if she were securely at anchor at the mouth of the harbour and the men taken on board there, than the place at present selected for mooring nearly opposite to town. The ship ought not to leave China until the men have been on board for three days, the early disagreements will then take place in smooth water, and the managing parties will have a good opportunity of removing those from office who have been found incapable for their duties. The cooks, about one to every fifty men, should be selected from among the seafaring Chinamen on board, or it will be found that upon the first approach of rough weather the commissariat department has failed in its duties, to the infinite disgust of those Chinese who would sooner face a typhoon than lose a meal. About one man for every fifty persons should be appointed as the ship's constable, under the orders of the ship's officers; great care will be required in the selection of those men, those peaceably disposed would of course be the best, and their merits in this respect can be tested before the ship sails. Their duties will be to seize the turbulent who should thus early be taught to obey the laws of order.

The fittings of the ship next claim our attention. There should be no bunks, save as a hospital for the sick—all that is required are heel boards run long fore and aft, in order that the men may secure themselves from the rolling of the ship. Nothing should be erected in the 'tween decks that would prevent the free circulation of air. The sick berths should average about five per cent. on the whole number. We cannot too strongly insist on the proper parties, that a couple of water closets for the sick bay should on no account be omitted—this is a vital subject; the scenes on board a Chinese emigrant vessel for want of these things, are most fearfully distressing. The men lie on the ground or rather on the ship's deck on mats—these mats are the constant source of annoyance, as each man has his mat, and those who have carelessly lost their own seize upon their neighbour's property. The fewer they are, the better order will prevail; there should be about six or at most ten large ones, enough to cover the ship's deck, and should of course be taken up every morning, in order to have the deck swept. The water closets for the sick, should be in some convenient place on the main deck, and not in the ship's bows, as the numbers of Chinese drowned have thus chiefly met their fate in consequence of the inconvenient and dangerous position of those indispensable.

The ventilation of the ship is too important to be overlooked. It is in general very imperfect; that is, the air is very unequally divided; some parts of the ship have been in a paralytic state, while others have been too cold. Bamboo pipes led from the hatchways to the ship's side, (about four of each hatchway,) will be found to assist materially in carrying cool air to those places. There will of course be a wind-sail to each hatchway, but the present wind-sails are defective, as those of the Chinese who sleep underneath suit their own convenience and advantage, and thus render it perfectly useless. This could be obviated by the bottom of the wind-sail being lined with strong wicker-work, in order to prevent their being so easily collapsed. We consider it necessary that there should be provided two false hatches, in case of a typhoon. There should be a chimney, (like Gilmer's Ventilators) about a foot in height above the deck, one to admit cool air, and the other to allow the hot air to escape. It is more than probable that if the ship meets with a typhoon it would be found necessary to batten down the hatches. This actually occurred to one ship in the China sea, (fortunately, in one sense, she was not bound for this colony,) and their being no provision made to meet the evil, there were thirty of the men dead in the morning.

The number of men which a ship should carry would of course depend upon her tonnage; we think about three men to every five tons would be the fair quantity.

Considering the hot weather through which the ship passes on the voyage from China, especially in the early part of the voyage, we are of opinion that from the port of embarkation to twelve degrees south, there should be allowed to each man three quarts of water per day; the quantity might then be reduced with safety to two, but the allowance to the sick ought to be taken into consideration.

Fresh meat should be served to every Chinaman at least once a week, about half a pound in quantity, (supposing the Australian preserved meat to be used for the purpose,) in order to prevent scurvy. If the objectionable meat (salt pork and beef) was withdrawn altogether, and preserved meat served out twice a week in its stead, it would tend materially to prevent disease. The fish now used for victuals on these ships is highly objectionable. It is salted down, and is a large proportion of it is early decomposed, and is thus one of the chief causes of dysentery. The immigrants should not leave the ship for at least a week after their arrival in Sydney, and certainly not unless in good health. They require great attention for some short time after the termination of the voyage, in order to protect them from gorging themselves with the good things that fall to their lot on reaching this country. Several deaths have occurred by a neglect of this rule. We earnestly call attention to this. Much suffering and disease will be prevented, which will be far better than all the skill and application which may be given to effect the cure of which is chiefly a neglect of the rules and precautions here laid down.

These recommendations, and restrictions affecting the details of this immigration will be far more than a sufficient to effect the purpose of the party of those parties engaged thereon; if no other incentive to the adoption of our suggestions existed, self-interest, the strongest of all motives, would operate in our favour. The preservation of the lives of the poor Chinese, the softening down of their miseries during the voyage, are with us the greatest object. Those who import them are in a pecuniary light interested in their safe transit to this country; the loss of one man is to the importer the loss of £12 or £13, but we view the matter through another medium, it is our character as a people that weighs with us, and we hold that no reasonable effort should be wanting in improving as far as practicable, into the character of Chinese immigration, the wholesome regulations of the British system, and it is believed that we have essentially embraced them in the precautions herein laid down, the British Government having no legal power to interfere, a paramount duty rests on the persons promoting the system, and the Press, "the Fourth Estate," keenly watches the public interests—Just in proportion as the Government is powerless, according to international law, so does the Press put forth its strength.

We shall now advert to one great objection, on the principle of Chinese Immigration, which has been so strongly urged by its opponents, and which we candidly admit is deserving of serious consideration, because in it we recognize the only really tangible evil which cannot be easily dealt with, we mean the non-importation of women. This sad defect has at first been felt by the British Colonial Governments where ever the Chinese have been introduced. The immigrants are nearly all unmarried men, no man in China being permitted to marry without the consent of his parents, and there is an ancient custom, which has become a law, that the proposed bridegroom shall make the father, or the next of kin of the female, a present of forty dollars. One good reason for this rule is doubtless to be found in the prevention of persons marrying who are deficient in thrifty habits; another perhaps is that of keeping down the population. It can be readily gathered from our preceding articles, that the large proportion of the immigrants are persons who have not been enabled to comply with the custom, who have never, in fact, been possessed of so large a sum as forty dollars. The introduction of so many males into countries like our own, without a fair proportion of the opposite sex, has been remedied, in our other colonies as well as in the State of the Chinese, by gradually intermarrying with the aboriginal women of these countries, but there is no such resource in this country. The difference between a Chinaman and an aboriginal of our colony, is perhaps as great as between the former an Englishman, there is no hope therefore in this quarter, but Chinese women will soon follow their countrymen, as they have in different parts of the world, and even now some of those immigrants who were married ere they migrated are returning for their wives, having saved means for that purpose. There would however, be no difficulty in introducing Malay women from the Indian Archipelago, as wives for these men, and they have for centuries consorted well together, and this difficulty is by no means insurmountable.

There are now few points, we believe, to which we have not adverted, and we hope that the public mind has been relieved of much anxiety connected with Chinese immigration. We have not intentionally omitted any material feature in it, having no other object in view than the fair promulgation of correct sentiments on the matter, as one of a number of vital public questions that, in their turn, engage our attention. Our columns must soon be appropriated to other objects, we feel therefore called upon to be brief, although there are many interesting features in the matter in hand, upon which we could enlarge. Much more seems to be known on the subject of Chinese Immigration as we saw in the paper in 1847, and we have given room for a few lines therefrom, which seem to embrace the path of the argument contained in that article.

"We are not partial to any admixture of races, particularly such an admixture as the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxon. The one is so different from, and so vastly inferior to the other, that we should like to see this colony preserved the English character which it has hitherto maintained—we should like to see the emigrant from the mother country, on landing on these shores, should continue as such, as he has hitherto been, in our streets and houses, nothing to make him believe that he is among a foreign people, everything to remind him of the towns of his native land. This has hitherto been considered to be the policy of the colony, and we wish to wish it to continue so. 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REVIEW.

SOUTHERN COLONIAL WOOL.

We have received a copy of Mr. Southey's recent work on Colonial Sheep and Wool, which is in continuation of his former volume on the subject. The object of the present additional volume is to show the rapid progress which the wool producing colonies have made recently in the exportation of this valuable staple.

Mr. Southey opens his work with a reference to the new and interesting features which the woolgrowing colonies have assumed since the date of his former publication, and to the immense and increasing importance of their produce as an article of consumption.

"In treating so comprehensive a subject," says Mr. Southey, "it should never be forgotten that sheep's wool is the second staple article of British commerce, and that with the expansive industry and increased consumption at home, coupled with the progressive demand abroad for textures made with it, and even for the raw material itself upon the Continent, of which our ports have now become a kind of entrepot, adequate supplies have become absolutely necessary. Upon these the bread of many thousands depends, besides a commensurate remuneration to the capitalists and manufacturers who employ them."

Mr. Southey then refers to the large share which the Australian colonies now have in supplying the necessities of the woolen trade, and would never have attained the present flourishing state but for the creation of new sources of supply by the energy and industry of the colonists.

The statistics of the woolen manufacture in England need not be dwelt upon; but it is perhaps not generally known that it has now reached an amount, and acquired an importance far beyond what it had ever attained before. During the year 1818 we imported the increase has been prodigious. In the early part of the century England became regularly dependent upon Spain and Germany for supplies of large quantities of raw material, and although in the year 1818 we imported 6,927,934 lbs. from Spain, and 3,137,438 lbs. from Germany, in 1849, our importations from Spain had dwindled down to 127,559 lbs., and actually became exporters of certain quantities to Germany.

The following comparative statement will show the striking change in the sources of external supply:—

	1818.	1849.
Spain	6,927,934	127,559
Germany	3,137,438	12,755
Other parts of Europe	3,416,132	11,432,344
South America	45,838	6,014,622
East India	23,363	6,377,495
British India		4,182,833
Australian Colonies		73,171
Other parts	10,291	1,004,679

Totals 13,634,167 76,768,667

The proportionate amount imported from the Australian colonies in the year 1849 is given as follows:—

	1818.	1849.
Sydney	61,288	61,288
Port Phillip	49,372	49,372
Port Jackson	6,006	6,006
Hobart Town	9,179	9,179
Launceston	5,927	5,927
Adelaide	1,046	1,046
Swan River	1,046	1,046
New Zealand	1,502	1,502

The enormous increase in the amount of importation of colonial wool into England is well balanced by a similar increase in the exports from England to the various colonies. In 1819 the total value of exports to New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia was £184,000, and to New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, £445. In 1849, the first had risen to £2,080,364, and the second to £29,314. In the same year, 1849, the total value of exports to the British West Indies and Guiana was £18,164; to British North America, £220,386, and to the West Coast of Africa, £220,371.

In order to show the proportion which the colonial supply of wool bears to the home production, Mr. Southey goes into an interesting enquiry into the subject; but the difficulty of ascertaining the present number of sheep in the United Kingdom appears to be very great. As an approximate estimate of the total number, Mr. Luccock in his treatise on English Wool, gives the following figures for the year 1800, viz:—

Number of long-woolled sheep in England and Wales	4,153,309
Number of short-woolled ditto	14,854,299
Total number shorn	19,007,607
To which he adds, slaughtered and died	7,140,856

Making a grand total of 26,148,463.

The estimated number of sheep in Scotland in 1814 was 2,850,000, which in 1849 was supposed to have increased to 3,500,000; and upon these premises, the number in Great Britain in that year were roughly estimated at 26,000,000. Ireland, however, in 1849, the census, there were 1,045,189, of which 1,500,000 were believed to be long-woolled, producing fleeces weighing from 7 to 7½ lbs., but, according to the returns of Irish agriculture for 1849, the census of the weight of wool, 1,402,524 of one year old and upwards, and 374,487 under one year. Total, 1,777,111.

Mr. McCulloch, in 1846, relying upon the estimates of Mr. Luccock and Mr. Hubbard, came to the conclusion that the total production of wool in the British Isles in that year was not less than 540,000 packs, or 130,140,000 lbs.

Mr. Southey, however, appears satisfied that these calculations are very wide of the truth. Having entered into an extended correspondence with the principal woolgrowers in every county of England, Wales, and Scotland, he obtained the most reliable information with reference, not only to the number of sheep, but to the average weight of the fleeces, in each district. His statements are exceedingly interesting; showing the effect of different seasons upon the quality and weight of wool. As a general result of the improved modes of breeding and tending introduced into England of late years, he asserts that the average weight of the fleeces is considerably increased.

Mr. Southey then goes into a curious calculation, to arrive at the probable amount of wool produced. Estimating the population of the British Isles at 26,000,000, and the average consumption of mutton at half a sheep per head per annum, he finds that to supply 15,000,000 of sheep for slaughter would require a breeding stock of 40,000,000. These are annually clipped, and the waste of the clip is 1,402,524 of one year old and upwards, and 374,487 under one year. Total, 1,777,111.

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LAND SALES.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday, the 28th April, the following Town, Suburban, and Country lots of land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price stated in each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

TOWN LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—2 acres, 200 perches, and 200 perches, same place, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Upset price £4 per acre. No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200. Upset price £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—1. 2 acres, 200 perches, and 200 perches, same place, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Upset price £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

COUNTRY LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—1. 30 acres, at Gibraltar Gap, Mitigating. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

COUNTRY LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—1. 37 acres and 3 roads, near Ulladulla, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

COUNTRY LOTS.

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